

disposition of the northeastern species is now being attained. In view of this fact, it is perhaps appropriate that a summary of our knowledge of the distribution of these plants in New England should now be made. The check-list of species which follows on page 160 will show very quickly that in northern New England the genus *Antennaria* reaches a greater development than further southward. Some of the species, however, now known only from the northern states are to be expected from the other three, while a few forms may yet be expected in Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont. It is hoped that any information (especially if accompanied by specimens) which will further our understanding of these plants will be sent to the writer, who, so far as he is able, will gladly render assistance in the identification of species.

GRAY HERBARIUM.

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SUBULARIA AQUATICA ON MT. DESERT ISLAND. — This small and easily overlooked aquatic crucifer is doubtless neither so rare nor so local in its distribution as has been commonly supposed. Stations where it is known to occur, however, are not yet so numerous, that a new one is without interest. In September, 1895, the late Edwin Faxon and I made a careful exploration of the shores of many of the ponds on Mt. Desert Island for *Isoetes* and other water plants, hoping that *Subularia* also might reward our search; and in fact we were successful in finding it in two of the ponds. It was growing both immersed on the sandy shores, and out of water in the mud among stones, and was at the time of collection, in flower as well as in fruit. At the station on Eagle Lake, the immersed plant was in great abundance. Comparatively little of it grew in the clear sand, however, most of the colony being anchored in a great mat of *Fucus militaris*, *Eriocaulon septangulare*, and *Lobelia Dortmanna*. The economy of this manner of living may be readily understood when one notices how easily these little plants are uprooted from the sand by the waves at the time of low water. Only a few emerged plants were found, in fact all the plants here observed would be at least three feet under water the greater part of the year. Since the above observations were made, however, the level of the lake has been raised two to three feet, so that collecting at this station has become very difficult.

At the other pond much the same habits have been observed. More plants, however, grow in the sand and gravel; and a number of



them grow emersed in mud on the shore a little below high water mark. These latter plants, however, are very small, with short, contracted scapes, bearing usually only a few flowers.

My observations during the last few years lead me to conclude that *Subularia* reaches its best development in more than one foot of water at the summer level of the pond, unless in some way anchored in mats of other aquatic plants, to secure protection from uprooting in rough water. — E. L. RAND.

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THE STAMINATE PLANT OF ANTENNARIA PARLINII — It may be of interest to some of the many readers of RHODORA to know that the staminate form of *Antennaria Parlinii*, Fernald, has been found. On May 28, along the banks of the Newichawannick river, North Berwick, Maine, in a large bed of *A. Parlinii*, *A. Parlinii*, var. *arnoglossa* and *A. plantaginea*, var. *petiolata*, I found just four staminate plants, whose large basal leaves and shoots, brittle, succulent stems, and glandular pubescence, proclaimed them to be the long sought male form of *A. Parlinii*. The few heads, on short pedicels, were in a small corymb 1.5 cm. broad. The bracts, in a single series or obscurely 2-seriate, were oblong, green and herbaceous, with white, or pink and white, erose tips.

The extreme scarcity of the staminate plant seems to leave the question of the general fertilization of the species still unsolved. — JOHN C. PARLIN, North Berwick, Maine.

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MORCHELLA BISPORA. — In his synopsis of the Vermont Helvelleae in the April RHODORA, Dr. E. A. Burt calls attention to the possibility of extending the range of *Morchella hybrida* Pers. (= *M. semilibera* DC.), known in New England only from Massachusetts. A further suggestion of the same kind may well be made in regard to the much rarer *Morchella bispora* Sor. Both these fungi belong in the division of the genus characterized by having a free limb to the cap (genus *Mitrophora* Lév.), and are thus easily recognized in the field. Without microscopic examination, however, *M. bispora* might readily be overlooked, and the collection, in consequence, credited to the former species; for, although *M. bispora*, as can be well seen in a vertical section, has a cap free very nearly to the top of the stem, in contrast